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AUTHOR Sakaguchi, Kazuko

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the possibility of resource sharing in the East Asian Library at the University of Ohio. The case analysis of vernacular periodicals in humanities consists of quantitative analysis based on interlibrary loan (ILL) transaction records and in-house studies as well as quantitative/qualitative evaluation based on faculty journal evaluation surveys in an attempt to determine which journals are core journals and which others could be candidates for cooperative acquisitions. It was discovered that overall the current Ohio State East Asian Library Japanese serial collection in humanities basically reflects the needs of teaching faculty, as evidenced by the low number of ILL transactions in the East Asian humanities field. However, based on the faculty survey, 35 out of 191 journal titles either did not earn a rating of "Essential" or "Important", or the title was unfamiliar to the respondent. These 35 journals are thus not considered core journals and may be possible candidates for cooperative acquisitions with other research libraries. Appendices of 7 tables summarize the study data. (Contains 55 references.) (MAS)

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Rationalization for Shared Collection Development: A Case Study of the Japanese Periodical Humanities Collection at the East Asian Library at the Ohio State University

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Kazuko Sakaguchi

May, 1994

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Abstract

Despite the fact that outside funding from America to support international studies has deteriorated significantly in the late 1970s, funding from Japan has increased. Most major East Asian libraries continued to expand their Japanese collection at relatively impressive rates. However, due to the collapse of the Japanese so-called "bubble economy" as well as dramatic yen appreciation in the early 1990s, the Japanese economy has been in serious recession. The expectation for future funding is quite precarious. Combined with the serials subscription price crisis, the impact of the declining value of the dollar upon collection development has underscored how vulnerable libraries are. Thus, cooperative collection development with shared responsibilities for Japanese acquisitions on both local or regional levels is a must for all East Asian libraries.

Although the idea of resource sharing is supported by economic necessity, the practice of shared collection development is, as Dougherty claims, "challenged by political reality." Due to the fact that instructional courses and faculty change, shared responsibility in collection development sometimes does not match an institution's teaching and research subjects, and borrowing materials through the current interlibrary loan system takes too much time and is inconvenient; many faculty members oppose resource sharing. Despite the fact that many libraries admit that shared responsibility works, there is a question as to how they can assign responsibility in periodical collection development.

The framework of this study consists of a case analysis of Japanese vernacular serials in humanities at the East Asian Library at Ohio State University whose current Japanese vernacular serial collection reportedly ranks fifteenth in North America with holdings of 456 titles (as of June 30, 1992). In this study, journal evaluation consists of two tiers of studies: quantitative evaluation based on the interlibrary loan transaction records and in-house use studies as well as quantitative/qualitative evaluation based on faculty journal evaluation surveys. With close analysis of the titles held at the Ohio State East Asian Library, this study attempts to identify which titles are core journals and which ones could be candidates for cooperative acquisitions seeking insights into possible solutions to promote shared collection responsibility within the research libraries consortia.

Master's Research Paper by

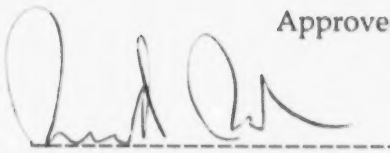
Kazuko Sakaguchi

B.A., Keio University (Tokyo, Japan), 1982

M.A., Ohio State University, 1989

M.L.S., Kent State University, 1994

Approved by

Advisor:  Date: 4-25-94

Richard E. Rubin, Ph.D.

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I. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

The study of Japan is usually offered within the context of East Asian Studies or Asian Studies at many institutions, and Japanese collections are usually included in larger East Asian libraries. Japanese studies institutions are defined "as institutions that offer a post-secondary academic program of study related to Japan, carry out professional research on Japan, or maintain substantial collections of specialized materials for the study of Japan" (*Japanese Studies in the United States*, 1989, viii). Currently, undergraduate training in Japanese studies is offered at 109 institutions in the United States and 10 in Canada, and 53 institutions offer graduate programs (*Japanese Studies in the United States*,1989, xiv-xv). As the Japanese studies programs mature, the range and number of trained Japan specialists have increased and their performance expectations have become higher. Consequently, libraries that support a broad range of Japanese studies for their instructional and research needs naturally have expanded Japanese collections.

From the beginning of this century, particularly after World War II, American library research collections in East Asian materials experienced explosive growth along with the increase of widespread interest in China, Japan, and Korea. The development of East Asian collections in American libraries expanded significantly in the 1950s and 1960s. However, during the 1970s, the percentage increase of additions to East Asian collections declined. Due to the high rate of inflation along with the depreciation of the dollar against East Asian currencies, especially the yen, in the early 1970s, the cost of operating East Asian libraries went up significantly and the development of East Asian collections seriously lagged during this decade. From 1976 to 1980, East Asian research libraries decreased their acquisitions 25% in Chinese materials and 33% in Japanese materials compared with the previous period, 1971-1975 (*Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, June, 1983,

70). The East Asian environment entered into, as Tsuen-hsuin Tsien characterized, a "general state of stagnation and retrenchment" (1977, 507). East Asian libraries are no longer to expect the same kind of growth they had achieved in the past. Sources of revenue, including that from governments and foundations, have not increased enough to cover skyrocketing inflation in materials, shipping, and personnel costs.

Although outside funding from the American side to support international studies has deteriorated about 41 percent in the late 1970s, funding from Japan has increased (Jansen, 1988, 64). Encouraged by the massive growth of the Japanese economy combined with the favorable yen-dollar rate, Japanese foundations such as the Japan Foundation and Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission increased their funding in place of American foundations who pulled their support away from Japanese collections. Therefore, most university libraries continued to expand their Japanese collection at relatively impressive rates. However, due to the collapse of the Japanese so-called "bubble economy" as well as dramatic yen appreciation in the early 1990s, the Japanese economy has been in serious recession. The expectation for future funding is quite precarious.

Serial Crisis

A major problem facing academic libraries is the ever-increasing number of periodicals and serials and their escalating costs. In his *Managing the Serials Explosion*, David C. Taylor describes this rising cost of serials as "haywire" and reports that subscription prices for old standard journals have doubled, tripled, quadrupled or more since the 1970s (1982, 1). To confirm Taylor's statement, the U.S. Periodical Price Index shows that the average price of U.S. periodicals in 1977 was $24.59, while that of 1990 was $93.45 (*Bowker Annual* , 1991, 401). Furthermore, a recent survey reports that serial prices have risen 72% for the last five years, and yet, despite the

fact that libraries spent 70% more on serials in 1991 than in 1986, the number of titles they purchased declined by 2% (*Chronicle of H. E.*, February 19, 1992, A28).

Although the skyrocketing cost of serials may have been the greatest factor affecting academic libraries' acquisitions, many libraries are choosing to emphasize the building of their collections more through periodicals than monographs because periodicals have the most recent research. Since most scholarly research is initially published through periodicals, maintaining current periodicals is essential for research libraries. Therefore, in order to avoid severe cutbacks in materials, many libraries are reducing costs by cutting their staffs and consolidating operations (*Chronicle of H. E.*, February 19, 1992, A28).

This trend in collection development applies to the East Asian research libraries as well, and it is more serious to the Japanese periodicals because of the dollar-yen exchange ratio. According to *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, the value of Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar was 360.00 until early 1971 when the U.S. shifted to a floating monetary system. However, the yen continued to appreciate dramatically against the U.S. dollar with the annual average value of the U.S. dollar declining against the yen from 226.74 in 1980, 144.79 in 1990, and 126.65 in 1992, then quickly down to 107.34 in June 1993 (*Monthly International Financial Statistics*, September 1993).

Moreover, during the time of the bubble economy in the 1980s, as Lois Olsrud and Anne Moore note, "the journal publishing industry has been and remains in a state of flux, reeling under a variety of stresses" (Olsrud & Moore, 1989, 3). Large Japanese publishing organizations have bought up smaller publishers so that they can control much of the scholarly publishing market. They now are, according to Olsrud & Moore, "in a position to charge whatever they wish" (1989, 3). A FAXON projection reports that in 1988 the average periodical subscription price to U.S. buyers increased 7-9% in the U.S., 20-23 % in Germany, and 25-30% in Japan (Olsrud

& Moore, 1989, 3). Other data inform us that during the past five years (1987-1991) the average price of serials published in Japan and suitable for the United States and Canadian research libraries has increased 5% to 10% (*CEALB*, no. 99, 106).

Many libraries have been affected by the proliferation and price inflation of serial publications in recent years. As the notion that "publish or perish" came to be dominant in the Japanese learned societies, serial publication has dramatically expanded in the past decades. According to *Nihon Zasshi Soran*, the total number of Japanese serials published in 1988 was approximately 22,878 titles compared to 15,225 titles in 1975. A vendor survey conducted by the task force for Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Foreign Acquisitions Project for Japanese materials informs us that professional and scholarly journals will continue coming and going depending on income from advertisements ("Special Report" in *CEALB*, no. 99, June 1993, 106).

In addition to the increase of new periodicals, reprint editions of non-current Japanese periodicals, which are published in extremely limited editions, have been ongoing, especially in the area of humanities. Although currency is one of the most advantages of periodicals, researchers in humanities do not necessarily value the currency of the collection. Non-current periodicals are also important for a humanities researcher because earlier ones which might be neglected, as John E. Burchard says, "may contain something nobody has discovered before or suggest to him a new insight" (Freitag, 1986, 22). For a researcher in humanities, esoteric titles might have a research use. It is imperative to acquire such limited non-current materials before they disappear from the market or turn up later at second-hand dealers at even more inflated prices.

As research libraries, East Asian libraries must maintain the currency and volumes of their collections to support scholarly study. At the same time, as service-oriented organizations, research libraries must improve the quality of their

service by responding to their patrons needs which are becoming broader as well as more specific as the Japanese studies mature. Furthermore, current literary research is, as Harrison T. Meserole states, highly interdisciplinary (1990, 65). Therefore, it is also important to cover all areas of a discipline. Nevertheless, no single institution is self-sufficient in this information explosion. Inflated costs, financial retrenchment, exponential growth in the production of relevant literature have now combined to produce a critical situation for East Asian research libraries. Regardless of the size of collections and budgets, East Asian research libraries are faced with how to continue to purchase an increased number of publications from East Asia for their collections in times of declining financial resources and the declining purchasing power of the dollar in East Asia. Thus, the serials subscription price crisis has underscored how vulnerable libraries are to forces beyond their control and how interdependent libraries have become.

Resource Sharing

Cooperative library development has had a long history. Library cooperation existed back in the 17th century, or some might claim that it existed even in 200 B. C. in Alexandria (Shon, 1986, 1-2). However, the practice of resource sharing was relatively new starting in the 19th century. As found in union lists, the original efforts concentrated on bibliographic description. There was "no mention of cooperative acquisitions" (Hacken, 1992, 18). In the post-World War II period, however, reflecting economic and social conditions and political attitudes, library cooperation in acquisitions came to be a trend. Inter-lending between libraries has been viewed as a substitute for purchasing library materials and has sometimes been interpreted as the "sharing of poverty" (Dougherty, 1987, 80). The first major experiment in cooperative acquisitions, called the Farmington Plan, is considered a sort of failure because of its over reliance on interlibrary loan, which placed a

"disproportionate burden" on large research libraries and its dependence on "unequal partnership" (Hacken, 1992, 18).

In the 1970s, however, "the situation began changing again toward reexamination of cooperation" forced by a compounding of the information explosion, inflation, and the demise of budgetary largess (Hacken, 1992, 18). Even large libraries came to realize that they can no longer act in an almost "altruistic manner" to help other less well off libraries "in a spirit of sharing the wealth or *noblesse oblige*" (Dougherty, 1986, 46). Supported by the development of automated networks and consortia, recent notions of resource sharing have extended the dimension of interlibrary lending, and, according to Charles B. Lowry, includes shared collection development, preservation, and technical cooperation (1990, 11). In this advanced information technology, many librarians have come to believe that access is now more important than ownership. James Michalko furthermore extends resource sharing in the 1990s as to "collection inter-accessibility" (Hacken, 1992, 22). Accelerated by the impact of the declining value of the dollar upon collection development, cooperative collection development with shared collection development responsibilities for Japanese acquisitions in both local or regional scales came to be a must for all East Asian libraries (*CEALB*, no. 99, 135)

In 1975, the American Council of Learned Societies, being aware of the deterioration and decline of the development of East Asian research libraries, appointed a Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries. The Committee offered a brave opinion that "institutional autonomy and duplication of acquisitions must be replaced by coordination of purchase and sharing resource," and in order to maintain and strengthen East Asian collections, "more regional and consortia and national pools must be created (*EAL Problems and Prospects*, 1977, 1). Due to the fact that the traditional approach of self-sufficiency in research libraries is no longer an attainable goal in this age of the information

explosion, the Committee emphasized the mutual sufficiency of the East Asian libraries as a whole and concluded that it is essential to form a committee of scholars and librarians to implement cost effective resource sharing (*EAL Problems and Prospects*, 1977, 41).

In 1978, the Association of Research Libraries Office of Management Studies coordinated a workshop for Japanese Collection Librarians in American Research Libraries and many problems preventing cooperative action were identified. The keynote address urged collaboration rather than isolation among East Asian libraries. Library cooperation was endorsed in several conferences (e.g., Conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries, Pittsburgh 1976). But at the same time, professionals recognized that the existing structures for cooperative actions were not adequate. The 851 volumes of the *National Union Catalog* published by the Library of Congress is, as Matsuda Shizue says, not a national union catalog in a true sense because it excludes materials in vernacular scripts (1978, 90). Due to the fact that the orthography of East Asian languages are non-alphabetic, East Asian languages presented special problems for computers; libraries could not efficiently access information bibliographically, let alone physically. Without appropriate accessibility for East Asian vernacular materials that provide information on Japanese serial titles and their locations, resource sharing could not be efficiently carried out.

Responding to such information access needs, *Current Japanese Serials in the Humanities and Social Sciences Received in American Libraries* (1980) was compiled by Matsuda. In 1988, *The Union List of Current Japanese Serials in East Asian Libraries of North America* was published by combining the regional lists of the Eastern Region (1985, 1988), Midwestern Region (1987), and Western Region (1988), and this union list was updated in 1992. As of today, compilation of a union list of non-current Japanese serials has not completed yet.

In the meantime, cooperating with the Library of Congress (LC), the Research Libraries Group (RLG) developed and inaugurated the bibliographic network system, called CJK terminal, which is capable of processing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean scripts as a part of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) subsystem in 1983. LC began cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean vernacular materials on-line into RLIN database in the following year. Automated technical processing in vernacular materials were developed further and OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) launched its CJK subsystem in 1986. Accessibility of bibliographic control on East Asian materials improved dramatically.

According to Maureen Donovan, the Japanese bibliographer at the East Asian library of the Ohio State University, resource sharing at their library is working well. Currently, Ohio State is participating in resource sharing network systems in the East Asian consortia through the Center for Research Libraries, OhioLINK (formerly termed the Ohio Library and Information System, or OLIS), which is a partnership of 17 academic institutions in Ohio, and CIC (Committee on Institutional Cooperation), which is constituted by eleven universities in the Midwest: Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue, and Wisconsin. Thanks to the union lists as well as a CJK terminal, librarians are now able to obtain bibliographic information about the titles they are thinking to add to their Japanese collections. When they face decision-making for serial subscriptions, they use such tools and try to make better decisions. Librarians meet to discuss mutual concerns at least once a year. Respecting the autonomy of each library, interdependent shared collection responsibilities are based on voluntary actions and the Ohio State East Asian Library does not have a written agreement in shared collection development responsibility.

Statement of the Problem

The most successful cooperative collection development has been implemented at the Center for Research Libraries (Stam, 1985, 3). The CRL is, according to its *Handbook*, "a not-for-profit corporation established and operated by scholarly and research institutions to strengthen their library and information resources for research and to enhance the accessibility of those resources" (Dowd, 1988, 403). Ever since its establishment in 1949, CRL has actively attempted to collect foreign titles. Adhering to its collection development policy, which limits its subscriptions primarily to periodical literature not widely held by research libraries in North America, CRL has built a significant collection of Japanese scientific and technical journals (Thomas, 1985, 231). The CRL provides benefit of resource sharing "by pooling financial resources in CRL to purchase uncommon and rarely held materials (Loring, 1988, 411). Collection development and document delivery at CRL have been functioning successfully through its network with the Center's Journal Access Service, which was established in 1975 (Thomas, 1985, 230). Particularly, the CRL emphasizes its preservation functions and is considered "a library's library" (Dowd, 1988, 403). Therefore, Loring states that "CRL's collections must be seen as part of the member's collection" (1988, 411).

However, a survey conducted by Sarah E. Thomas indicates that 57.5% of the Japanese titles held at CRL overlap with other CRL members' holdings and 5% of titles are held by between 16 to 20 libraries (Thomas, 1985, 232). Referring to CRL collection development policy as well as its goals, Thomas criticizes this relatively high overlap holding in CRL consortia and suggests that "both CRL and its members stand to realize substantial savings through a cooperative policy of collection of duplicate holdings (Thomas, 1985, 238).

Similar criticism had come from Philip Yampolsky. Pointing out the major research libraries' tendency to collect materials in the same area, Yampolsky asserted

that a rationalization of collection development policies was crucial for cost effective resource sharing and proposed that each library should eliminate unnecessary duplicate subscriptions (1978, 106). While admitting some duplication of major periodicals that all libraries may need to hold, Yampolsky emphasized that minor use periodicals can be covered within the regional shared responsibility. Instead of purchasing infrequently used materials, each library should be cooperative in acquisitions and cataloging to make better use of their limited budgets. In order to defend against current serials price increase, it is imperative for research libraries to develop cooperation and rationalization in areas of journal acquisition.

Although the ideas of resource sharing are supported by economic necessity, the practice of shared collection development is, as Dougherty claims, "challenged by political reality" (1987, 87). Due to the fact that instructional courses and faculty change, shared responsibility in collection development sometimes does not match an institution's teaching and research subjects, and borrowing materials through the current interlibrary loan system takes too much time and is inconvenient; many faculty members oppose resource sharing (Thomas, 1985, 234). Since each library is likely to serve their own patrons first, and many libraries prioritize borrowing *from* rather than lending *to* other libraries, moral issues remain among the interlibrary network (Lowry, 1990, 14). The continuous publication nature of periodicals presents problems in interlibrary loans due to the high demand for this type of materials. Calling interlibrary loan a "temporary acquisition," Herbert S. White says that "permanent acquisition costs more initially, but that cost is not repeated for each future use" (1987, 54).

Despite the fact that many libraries admit that shared responsibility works, there is a question as to how they can assign responsibility in periodical collection development. Cooperative collection development has been discussed widely and enthusiastically during the past decades and all the cooperating libraries indicate

that their cooperation has been successful to a certain extent, yet, it seems to be a sort of "lip service." Criticizing current cooperative collection development practice, David Stam says that "none of them represents the true sharing of distributed collection responsibility that our rhetoric would suggest" (Stam, 1985, 3). To confirm this statement, Judith Collins and Ruth Finer report, "there has not been a great deal of coordinated acquisitions activity on a national level (Dougherty, 1987, 86). Librarians are often under pressure from faculty members with their specific interests and demands, and canceling journals that meet their patron needs but "continue to subscribe to periodicals that are intended to support research at distant institutions" is rather difficult for libraries (Dougherty, 1987, 86-87).

The Japanese collection at Ohio State is basically client-centered, that is, based upon faculty request. So far, the Ohio State East Asian Library's Japanese periodical acquisition has not suffered from cutbacks. The Library's acquisition rates in Japanese vernacular materials remained at relatively high levels with growth rates of 2, 542 volumes respectively during the period of July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992 (*CEALB*, no. 99, 126). The strength of the Ohio State Japanese collection lies in the areas of modern Japanese literature, Japanese government white papers and yearbooks, history of science and medicine in Japan, and Japanese company histories (Lee, 1992, 109). *A Guide to East Asian Collection in North America* also provides information that "ongoing collection development focuses on general reference, philosophy, religion, history, geography, linguistics, literature, political science, sociology, anthropology, economics, and art history" (Lee, 1992, 110). The Library has not reviewed their Japanese collections or conducted an overlap study of their holdings. In other words, it is unknown if the collection accurately mirrors the current intensity in curriculums and faculty specialities. Due to the fact that the collection is client-centered, it is important to know whether those titles requested by the faculty who have left for other institutions are necessary. The Library does

not have a written collection development statement, therefore, it is not known whether the current collection strengths match the goals of the library.

Research Questions

Does the current Ohio State East Asian Library Japanese serial collection in humanities accurately reflect the needs of teaching faculty? Are duplicated titles at the Center for the Research Libraries essential for local ownership? What should be the primary titles or core journals in Japanese humanities? What titles would be appropriate for shared collection responsibility within the research libraries consortia?

II. METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology

. The framework of this study consists of a case analysis of Japanese vernacular serials in humanities at the East Asian Library at Ohio State University whose Japanese serial collections reportedly rank fifteenth in North America (*CEALB*, no. 98, 37). The Ohio State University's East Asian Library was established in 1962 when the University began the Japanese language and literature program with the teaching of the language. In 1971, the master's program was started, and the doctoral program was also added in 1989. As of June 30, 1988, the library held 362 serial vernacular titles (*CEALB*, no. 86, 39) and 447 titles by June 30, 1990 (*CEALB*, no. 92, 35). Eighty-five titles were added for the last two years. But between 1990 and 1991, there was no increase in periodical subscriptions and the library added 9 titles to their collections by June 30, 1992 with holdings of 456 titles (*CEALB*, no. 98, 37).

A variety of techniques are available for a journal evaluation study, such as citation analysis, use studies, and circulation records analysis. Due to the exclusion of vernacular sources from major indexes in humanities published in the U.S., citation analysis is not attempted. Furthermore, since the current Ohio State circulation system is not consolidated in terms of retrieving data on library technical service management and their resources are so strapped due to the current transition to a more integrated system called INNOPAC, circulation analysis could not be attempted either, though circulation records provide excellent data on use studies. In this study, journal evaluation consists of quantitative evaluation based on the interlibrary loan transaction records and in-house use studies, and qualitative evaluation based on faculty questionnaires.

Interlibrary loan data are, according to Mary E. Jackson, "one excellent way to evaluate the success of collection development programs" (1989, 89). In fact, as Eiji Yutani observes, major East Asian libraries are no longer "traditional net lenders"

but "net borrowers" (*CEALB*, no. 99, 132). Due to the fact that the interlibrary loan office is, by the 1976 Copyright Act, required to maintain a minimum of three years of interlibrary loan data on serial titles not owned by the library, interlibrary loan statistics might mirror current research interest and provide detailed information regarding gaps in the collection (Jackson, 1989, 88). Currently, both inter-lending and inter-borrowing transactions in network systems are managed through the interlibrary loan office. Titles in interlibrary transaction records for the past year from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992 were used.

In-house use studies are extremely time consuming and the results of short periods of use study are unreliable because of daily fluctuations in assignments and curriculum needs in academic libraries. Nevertheless, since currently received serials are usually only for in-house use, these should not be ignored. Because patrons do not usually reshelve periodicals, but leave them on tables, carts, or nearby copying machines in the library, titles used in-house were traced by checking those areas, particularly in the East Asian Library on the third floor, for two weeks at certain time of a day. Since patrons' in-house use also varies in accordance with the time of a day, the day of a week and the week of a quarter, both day-time (3:00 p.m.) and night-time (9:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday and Sunday for two weeks, the 8th and 9th week during the quarter were used for study.

A duplication study was also conducted. *The Center for Research Libraries East Asian Serials Currently Received at the Center for Research Libraries* (1984) was consulted and compared to current Ohio State's holdings. With regard to the gap between 1984 and 1992, *Focus on the Center for Research Libraries*, which provides information on newly added titles into the center's collections bimonthly, was possible to be consulted. However, since the LCS provides more updated information on holding titles at CRL, checking with this bimonthly periodical for duplication studies was

skipped. Each duplicated title was checked using printout sheets obtained through the LCS.

The value of library materials depends on the institutional curriculum and research needs, collection analysis should involve a library's own client. In academic libraries, faculty traditionally have significant influence in collection development. As Clifford A. Lynch states, current practice in serial selection relies "heavily on faculty selectors as the best judges of the relevance of a journal to the institution's academic program" (1991, 11). Individual titles were evaluated by teaching faculty in Japanese studies because they are "in a position to know which journals are essential, important, or useful to the instructional program" (Perkins, 1990, 136). Upon the compilation of a list of Japanese vernacular serial titles in humanities, a questionnaire to rate individual titles by a Likert-type scale with six classes (Essential, Important, Useful, Marginal, Not Related, Do Not Know) was distributed to the Japan specialist faculty who are listed in *A Guide to Japanese Studies* (1992) published by the Institute for Japanese Studies at Ohio State.

Sample

The number of Japanese studies faculty at Ohio State University is 22 (*A Guide to Japanese Studies: The Ohio State University* 1992, 43-44). Out of 22 faculty members in the Guide, one is not a teaching faculty but a librarian and four are on leave doing their research in Japan. Of these four on leave faculty members, the current addresses of three were obtained within the limited time frame. The addresses of two visiting professors and their specialities were also obtained. The librarian was excluded because she was not a teaching faculty. Consequently, the survey sheets came to be distributed to 22 teaching faculty members.

Due to the absence of a union list of non-current Japanese periodicals, the sample of this study is focused on currently received titles in humanities at the Ohio

State East Asian Library. As of June 30, 1992, the Library holds 456 titles. However, the individual names of these 456 titles and how many titles belong to humanities are unknown. Although the statistics of current serial holdings are published, the list of individual titles are not available to the public. Because of the capability and programing of the library's automation system, individual titles of the Japanese humanities periodicals are not available through a subject search. And because of the reported confidentiality of the content, the printout sheet of the titles are not accessible to the public. Nevertheless, since this research required a survey instrument which lists titles to be reviewed by the faculty, identifying individual titles was crucial.

To identify the individual titles in humanities from 456 titles, *1992 National Union List of Current Japanese Serials in East Asian Libraries of North America*, which lists approximately 5,000 titles held at 32 libraries that do not include the Library of Congress but Ohio State, was used. By picking up titles with holding information indicating the abbreviation of "OSU," the individual titles were able to be identified. The titles identified in the union list were checked through the LCS, and printout sheets with catalog information for each title were obtained. Then, individual titles were distinguished as to whether they are current as well as to whether they belong to humanities.

What disciplines constitute the humanities? In fact, humanities are very broad fields because, as the Commission on the Humanities suggest, "the essence of the humanities is a spirit or attitude toward humanity" (Blazek & Aversa, 1988, 1). Due to the interdisciplinary nature of humanities, there is no clear cut of definition of the fields. Some include philosophy, religion, the visual arts, the performing arts, and language and literature, while others include anthropology and history as well. Traditionally, Japanese studies are inclined to humanities and "heavily dominated by specialists in history" (*Japanese Studies in the United States*, 1989, xviii).

And, the study of art and religion are sometimes treated within anthropology (Webb, 1986, 348). Therefore, the sample of humanities in this study includes philosophy, religion, the visual arts, the performing arts, and language and literature as well as the areas of history and anthropology.

The AACR 2 (*Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, Second Edition) defines a serial as "a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing number or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely" (1988, 622). The 1992 *Union List of Current Japanese Serials in East Asian Libraries of North America* includes general magazines, newspapers, yearbooks, *kiyo* (annual academic journals), *donin zasshi* (literary coterie magazines), proceedings, and numbered monograph series. However, to reduce the number of titles to be evaluated by the faculty as well as to encourage a satisfactory response rate for the questionnaire, newspapers and "series" defined in the AACR 2 were excluded from the sample in this study. Namely, "a group of separate items related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole; each of two or more volumes of essays, lectures, articles, or other writings, similar in character and issued in sequence; a separately numbered sequence of volumes within a series or serials" (*AACR*, 1988, 622) were excluded. This study concentrates primarily those current Japanese vernacular periodicals available in machine readable form through the LCS.

Data Collection / Procedure

At the Ohio State Interlibrary Loan Office, borrowing article request transaction records are differentiated from monograph requests by the color of the request forms. While the color for the article request form is yellow, white color request forms are used for monographs, and materials held at regional campuses are designated with a blue color. As for lending, a different type of paper (carbon paper)

is used for this transaction processing and the same kind of color differentiations also apply to the type of format. Namely, yellow carbon paper is used for article lending requests. During the period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992, Ohio State interlibrary borrowing request transactions totalled 20,540 and lending request transactions totalled 34,719. All borrowing request forms are stored in eight boxes, which were originally used for storing photo copying paper, and lending request forms are in one box. While the lending request forms are arranged by call number, borrowing requests forms are arranged in alphabetical order by titles because each institution might assign one's own call number to the titles. The contents of these boxes were examined for three days from November 22nd (Monday) through 24th (Wednesday).

In regard to the duplicated titles at CRL, titles in humanities judged by the name of the title or the author/publisher from the *East Asian Serials Currently Received at The Center for Research Libraries* (1984) were selected. Since the list contains some serials titles published in English such as *Monumenta Nipponica*, titles in English were eliminated. Titles identified as vernacular humanities were checked with the LCS to determine if they are held at Ohio State.

To prepare the survey instrument that lists titles to be reviewed by the faculty, the *1992 National Union List of Current Japanese Serials in East Asian Libraries of North America* was examined. 386 individual titles were identified, though the 1992 statistics show the Ohio State East Asian Library holds 456 titles. To clarify the difference between the 1992 Union List and the 1992 statistics, the shelves and other bibliographic tools such as *1987 Union List* and *Core Journals in Academic Japanese Periodicals* were checked. At the same time, the printout sheets of the titles identified by these bibliographic tools through the LCS were obtained. In this process of identifying individual serial titles by confirming the LCS printout sheets, it was also possible to identify the duplicated titles at CRL because when the titles are held at

CRL, the LCS system automatically provides CRL holding information by showing CRL call numbers along with Ohio State call numbers.

Next, to identify whether titles are current or not, examinations of the serial check-in in the technical service areas were employed. Since LCS does not distinguish current serials from non-current ones that have ceased publication and does not distinguish one-time publication or unit-purchase of series, which are also regarded as "serials" in AACR 2, the serial check-in printout sheets through INNOVACQ, an innovative serial control system, were examined to see whether those titles are arriving. In addition, catalog information through the printout sheets and actual serial titles in the stacks were checked because some titles have two call numbers under the same name.

Through these precise examinations of printout sheets, both catalog information in the LCS system and serial check-in through INNOVACQ, as well as actual volume inspection, titles in the humanities were selected and one-time publication or unit-purchase of series, non-current items were eliminated. Based upon the results of in-house studies, reference materials and popular titles were also eliminated because they are relatively frequently used and might not be the subject to resource sharing but be locally owned. The sample of serial titles was finalized at 191.

191 titles are, yet, too many for a single faculty member to rate. Due to the fact that the sample size of this survey is small (22 faculty members) and it is not homogeneous but heterogeneous with a wide variety of specialities, it is crucial to insure a high response rate from the faculty by reducing the number of titles as well as increasing the relevance of titles to their specialities. To reduce the number of titles to be evaluated by the faculty and to encourage a satisfactory response rate for the questionnaire, these 191 titles were grouped in several ways based on content and academic discipline. Bibliographic tools for Japanese periodicals, such as *Zasshi*,

Shimbun So-Katarogu 1990, which serves as a periodical guide for Japanese materials like *Ulrich's* were also consulted to determine content. At the same time, Ohio State's *A Guide to Japanese Studies* was examined and was attempted to group the faculty in accordance with the faculty speciality as well as their home departments.

Out of this sample of 22 faculty members in Japanese Studies, which are from eight different departments, eleven faculty members belong to East Asian Languages & Literatures. The remaining eleven faculty members belong to seven different departments (History of Art, Comparative Studies, Anthropology, History, Political Science, Economics, and Educational Studies). Although both Political Science and Economics are not usually regarded as disciplines in humanities but in social science, the four faculty in these disciplines were included in this survey because three of them are Japanese and the possibilities to use Japanese vernacular serial titles in humanities might be high regardless of their own "specialty."

The 22 faculty members were divided into four groups in accordance with their specialization: (A) History of Art, Comparative Studies, Anthropology, and Modern Japanese History, (B) Business History, Political Science, and Economics, (C) Japanese Literature, and (D) Japanese Linguistics. The faculty member from Educational Studies with specialty in Second Language Acquisition and Teaching was included in the Japanese Linguistics group in East Asian, and one East Asian faculty member with a specialty in both Literature and Linguistics was grouped in Linguistics because his major contributions in the program are in linguistics.

The titles listed on the survey instrument were provided in both English and Japanese. Because when spelling out Japanese titles in alphabet, some words appear identical in accordance with the phonetic sounds of the words, though different *kanji* (Chinese characters) are assigned to them in Japanese. Therefore, additional titles in Japanese helped all respondents to identify each title more easily, and reduced respondent resistance, especially for Japanese faculty members.

In this survey, Group A reviewed 80 titles, Group B 67 titles, Group C 91 titles, and Group D 81 titles with some title duplication. The respondents were *anonymous in the survey to encourage the response rate. Instead, for mailing* purposes, identification numbers were provided on each survey. Surveys were distributed to each faculty's home department and placed in their mail box. In a few instances, survey were handed directly to the faculty member. Faculty were asked to rate each title in the following six classes:

5: **Essential** for instruction and/or basic research in your academic discipline.

4: **Important** but less related to existing instruction and/or basic research in your discipline.

3: **Useful** but not central to instruction and/or basic research in your discipline.

2: **Marginal** to instruction and/or basic research or infrequently consulted in your discipline.

1: **Not Related** to instruction and/or basic research or never consulted in your discipline.

0: **Do Not Know** this title.

III. RESULTS

Findings

(a) In-house Use Studies

The in-house use studies were conducted from the eighth and ninth week of the Autumn Quarter, November 15th (Monday) through 28th (Sunday), 1993. Two frequent-use titles were identified: *Shukan Asahi* and *Aera*. These two weekly popular magazines dealing with general current topics were found on tables in the East Asian Library almost every day during the survey period. In addition to these two general weekly magazines, some reference materials such as *Bungei nenkan, Kokugo nenkan, Kokubungaku nenkan,* and *Zasshi kiji sakuin* were occasionally found at the designated areas, namely on the tables, carts and nearby copying machines. However, other than these popular magazines and reference materials, no other specific titles were found more than once at the designated areas. During this two-week period, *Bungei shinju, Jinruigaku kenkyu, Joho no kagaku to gijutsu, Nihongo jaranu, Rekishi hyoron, Jinmon chiri, Shiso no kagaku,* and *Yasei jidai* were recorded only once in the survey diary.

(b) Duplication Studies

Through the examination of the *East Asian Serials Currently Received at the Center for Research Libraries* (1984), four duplicated titles were identified: *Chugoku bungakuho, Chusei bungaku, Minzokugaku kenkyu,* and *Tohogaku*. Ten more duplicated titles at CRL were discovered in the process of identifying individual serial titles by confirming the LCS printout sheets. Altogether the number of duplicated titles at CRL came to 14 (see Table 1 in Appendices).

(c) Interlibrary Loan Transaction Records Examination

By examining a one year period (from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992) of interlibrary loan transaction records, it was learned that Ohio State borrowed 66 titles published in Japan from other institutions while lending 23 titles to others.

Out of these titles published in Japan, Japanese vernacular serials in humanities totalled 28 titles for borrowing and 5 titles for lending (see Table 2 & Table 3). Of these 28 titles borrowed, none were requested more than once, though there were many duplicated requests by the same patrons for the same articles. Some articles in the same volumes were requested more than once at different times by the same patron (e.g., *Bessatsu Rekishi Tokuhon*).

Furthermore, a patron outside Ohio State requested 32 different articles in different issues of the same title (*Gunji shigaku*). This external patron requested 11 different titles (*Bessatsu rekishi tokuhon, Ajia kenkyu, Taiyo, Gunji shigaku, Jiyu, Chuo koron, Kaigun, Kaikauko no hyoron, Kikan geijutsu*, and *Kokubo*) out of 28 borrowing titles (Table 3). Eleven individuals requested Japanese vernacular titles in humanities through interlibrary loan during the one year period. Out of these 11 interlibrary loan users, four were faculty members, six were graduate students, and one was an external patron. Of these four faculty members, three were not listed in *A Guide to Japanese Studies*. It appears that faculty in Japanese Studies do not rely heavily upon interlibrary loan.

(d) Identification of Serial Titles

In the process of identifying individual serial titles by checking the LCS printout sheets, it was found that many titles held at Ohio State are not included in the 1992 Union List. For example, Ohio State is, according to the 1992 Union List, not supposed to have *Bungakkai* and *Nihongo janaru*, which are relatively popular titles in humanities, though they are held at Ohio State, and the LCS indicates the Library started subscribing to the former since 1973 and the latter since 1987. All together 16 titles held at the Ohio State are not included in the 1992 Union List.

Through actual volume inspection, it was discovered that some materials that should be in the stacks are not found anywhere and some titles not in the LCS system are shelved in the stacks. It was also discovered that some items shelved in

the stacks are not included in either the 1992 Union List or LCS system. For example, *Toyo Bunka Gakka nempo* (Ootemon Gakuin Daigaku Bungakubu Toyo Bunka Gakka) and *Keio Gijyuku Daigaku shimbun kenkyu nempo* are shelved on the stacks, and yet no records are found in either LCS or the union lists (1987, 1988, and 1992 versions). In addition, it was found that the 1992 Union List contains non-current titles (e.g., *Gekkan bumpo* and *Guraffiku Dezain*) and some serial titles listed in the Union List are one-time purchases (e.g., *Nihon no teiryu*). Furthermore, some titles that appear in the LCS system have not been received yet by the Library (e.g., *Museum* and *Miyazawa Kenji* by Yoyosha).

(e) Questionnaire Responses

During the survey distribution, it was discovered that one faculty member in Group A does not specialize Japanese studies. Through that individual, another faculty member's name who has been teaching Japanese Art History for more than five years at Ohio State was identified. In addition, it was learned that another faculty in Group D already left Ohio State two years ago and a new instructor in Japanese Linguistics joined the program. Surveys were given to these new faculty members.

Twenty responses from 22 faculty members (response rate 91%) were received over a five-week period from February 4th to March 8th. Out of these 20 responses, two faculty members (10%) returned the survey without reviewing titles. One stated that his field is not East Asian Studies and his Japanese is not fluent enough to use vernacular materials, while the other believed that reviewing titles depends on one's view point. Thus, the number of usable responses to the survey was 18 (usable response rate 82%). Table 4 in the Appendices presents the questionnaire distribution list and the faculty response.

Of these usable responses, four respondents in each Group A, B, and C, and all six respondents in Group D completed the survey. Out of these 18 respondents, two

faculty members (11%) rated only those titles that they considered "Essential" to instruction and/or basic research in their academic disciplines and omitted reviewing the other titles; they did not circle any ranks for Important, Useful, Marginal, Not Related, and Do Not Know.

Furthermore, two faculty members (11%) appeared to have accidentally missed several titles in their review. Another faculty provided N/A next to titles on Chinese and Korean studies but published in Japanese (e.g., *Chugoku bungaku-ho, Chugoku bungaku kenkyu, Chugokugogaku, Chugoku koten kenkyu, Chugoku, shakai to bunka, Han,* and *Nihon Chugoku Gakkai-ho*). This respondent also stated that these titles might be used by the faculty in Chinese studies as well as Korean studies because Japan has accumulated publications on these area studies in its long history, and Chinese and Korean scholars are generally capable in Japanese. Each title's frequency distribution and mean as well as percentage of rating 4 or 5 are presented in the Table 5 in Appendices.

Data Analysis

(a) Data Analysis of Faculty Questionnaire

When interpreting these data, one should be cautious due to the small sample size. Moreover, if the response rate is not even between groups, further distortion may result in terms of weight of the individual faculty rating. Since the faculty did not review all titles (e.g., some titles are reviewed by only a few faculty and some titles are reviewed by all faculty), we cannot simply compare means and percentage of rating 4 or 5. For example, the means of *Chihoshi kenkyu* and *Nihongaku* are equally computed as to 1.3, and the percentage of rating 4 or 5 for the former is 33% for one person and that for the latter 12% for two people. Due to the fact that the former was reviewed by four faculty members and the latter was reviewed by 16, we should not simply compare these mathematically without taking

into account the unequal number of faculty doing the evaluation; the rating weight of the individual faculty member's evaluation is not equal.

At the same time, when the frequency distributions cover extremes of scale from "Essential" to "Do Not Know," we should be cautious about comparing the means without considering their related frequency dispersion patterns. When the mean 3.0 of *Bungei gengo kenkyu: gengo hen* is compared with the mean 3.0 of *Rekishi hyoron*, one should be aware of the fact that the former was reviewed by six faculty in the same Group D and whose frequency distribution spreads from five to zero (each faculty rates in different levels), while the latter was rated in the same level by three different faculty in Group A.

Heterogeneous characteristics of the each group might also affect the dispersion patterns. Even within the same group, each faculty rates the title in different levels because each faculty has his/her own expertise that does not usually compete with other faculty's expertise within the institution, though there might be some overlap. For example, four respondents in Group C are consisted of a single discipline in Japanese literature but specialize in different periods (classical, medieval, and modern) and different genres (e.g., poetry, prose, and traditional performance). Because of the uniqueness of one's expertise, it is not unusual that each respondent within the same group rates the title differently (e.g., *Eigo kyoiku*, *Miyazaki Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo: geino*, and *Yuriika*).

The complication in interpreting data also increases when the title is reviewed by faculty in several different groups. Group A and B, for example, consist of faculty in five different departments, from History of Art to Economics. Of the four respondents in Group A, two belong to History of Art and one belongs to Comparative Studies, and the other one belongs to Anthropology. Because of this diversity in disciplines, some titles are rated in very different ways. For example, four respondents in Group A rated *Shintoshi kenkyu* on four different levels: one

evaluated this title as "Essential;" another as "Important;" another one as "Marginal;" and the other as "Do Not Know."

When interpreting data, one also needs to be aware of individual cases because some titles might be unique to the disciplines and extremely "Essential" for faculty. For instance, one faculty member rated *Minzokugaku kenkyu* as level "6" (of course, there is no such level in this survey), and provided a comment at the end of the survey saying that the title is the most essential periodical in his discipline. Yet, the mean of this title is one point seven (1.7), which is relatively low in the survey. Due to the fact that different scholars have different needs and standards of judgment, each title might need case by case analysis.

(b) Analysis of Data Involving Titles Rated by All Faculty

Out of 191 titles, 14 titles (7%) were reviewed by the entire four groups while the remaining 177 titles were reviewed by either only one group or two to three groups combined. Titles reviewed by all four groups dealt with general interests in the discipline or interdisciplinary titles, such as *Bungei shinju* (general literary magazine), *Hikaku bunka* (comparative studies on culture), and *Nichibunken* (studies on Japan). The means of these reviewed by the same number of the faculty are comparable each other. *Bungei shinju, Nichibunken,* and *Nihon kenkyu* received a mean of more than 2.0 and four faculty members evaluated these titles as "Essential," while *Kansai Daigaku Tozai Gakujutsu Kenkyujo kiyo, Nisho-Gakusha Daigaku Toyogaku Kenkyujo shukan,* and *Ryukyu Daigaku Bunri Gakubu kiyo: jimbun-hen,* which are institutional publications at colleges and universities, have means of less than 1.0, and no one evaluated these as "Essential."

In general, the means of those reviewed by multiple groups are low because the reviewers are more diverse in academic disciplines and cover a broad range of related areas. At the same time, the number of the respondents who rated titles as "Do Not Know" was relatively high, particularly those titles published at higher

education institutions. For example, out of 16 respondents, 12 faculty members did not even know *Nisho-Gakusha Daigaku Toyogaku Kenkyujo shukan*, an institutional publication at the Nisho-Gakusha University.

(c) Analysis of the Data Involving Single Group

On the other hand, some titles reviewed by single groups received relatively high means. The mean of *Gekkan Nihongo*(mean = 4.3), *Gengo*(mean = 4.7), and *Gengo kenkyu*(mean = 4.3), which were reviewed by six faculty members in Group D are over four points. This trend applies to those titles reviewed by groups consisting of faculty from different departments. Among the titles reviewed by Group A, *Bukkyo geijutsu* and *Bukkyoshi kenkyu* had means from four point five.

However, the mean of titles dealing with information science related topics, which are reviewed by only Group B, are extremely low. *Daigaku toshokan kenkyu* (mean = 0.2) and *Sanko shoshi kenkyu* (mean = 0.2) are below point three and yet no faculty member evaluated these as "Marginal" and three faculty members did not even know the titles. Furthermore, according to *National Union List of Current Japanese Serials in the East Asian Libraries of North America*, the only place in the nation that *Joho shori* (mean = 1.2) and *Joho no kagaku to gijutsu* (mean = 1.7) are held is at Ohio State (1992, 140), though they do not have programs in library or information science.

(d) Data Analysis on the Interlibrary Loan

The results of the interlibrary loan examination correspond to Eiji Yutani's observation that libraries are no longer "traditional net lenders" but "net borrowers" (*CEALB*, no. 99, 132); Ohio State is a "net borrower." The fact that only 11 individuals requested 28 titles through interlibrary loan may suggest that the Japanese collection at Ohio State is excellent, or it may suggest that their patrons do not know enough about interlibrary loan. In addition, the fact that many duplicated requests were made by the same patron for the same articles may suggest that there

might be some interlibrary loan problems, such as verification and delivery of documents.

Among titles borrowed, six titles, namely *Sekai, Chuo koron, Kokugo kokubun, Kokugo to kokubungaku, Chugoku koten kenkyu, Nihon bungaku* are supposed to be held at Ohio State. In fact, the availability of these 6 titles were confirmed through the identification process in this survey and were rated high by the faculty, except *Chugoku koten kenkyu* (mean = 0.7), a journal on classical Chinese. However, the fact that those titles were borrowed from other institutions indicates that the particular issues of these titles were not available at a requested time for some reason (e.g., issues not received, missing, being bound, in use or awaiting reshelving, or misshelved). The results also correspond to Hugh C. Atkinson's report that a significant portion of interlibrary loan requests at the University of Illinois were owned but unavailable at requested times (Dougherty, 1988, 288).

From a cost standpoint, high numbers of interlibrary loan requests may mean that the titles should be added to the Ohio State Japanese collection, because, as Herbert S. White points out, "temporary acquisition costs less one time, but if it is repeated, the costs reach an equal level" with purchasing (1987, 54). In the case of Ohio State, however, no single Japanese serial title was requested repeatedly for borrowing by multiple patrons, though there were many duplicated requests by the same patrons. Yet, since this interlibrary loan examination is limited only for a one year period, we cannot determine whether the 28 titles requested only once need to be locally owned. If the survey period had been extended to several more years, we might have been able to obtain more reliable data on this matter.

(e) Data Analysis on the Duplication Studies

Among the 14 duplicated titles at CRL, faculty evaluation are relatively low, except *Chusei bungaku* (mean = 4.2), a journal on medieval literature. Nevertheless, despite the low mean of duplicated titles in general, eight titles are rated as

"Essential" by at least one faculty member among the all respondents to each title, and *Chuo koron,Chusei bungaku* and *Tohogaku* were rated as "Essential" by two faculty members for each title. Titles that no one considered as "Essential" or "Important" were six and two of them were titles on Chinese studies, *Chugokugo bungaku-ho*, and *Chugoku bungaku kenkyu*.

(f) Criteria for Shared Collection Responsibility

What criteria should be employed to determine whether or not an item is essential for local ownership? Although low-use, low ranked journals do not automatically indicate low value, titles infrequently used might be candidates suitable for reliance on the Center for Research Libraries rather than to subscribe locally. Among the 14 duplicated titles at CRL, *Nihon Gakushiin kiyo* might be a candidate for cancellation because out of nine reviewers, no single faculty rated it as "Essential" to instruction and/or basic research in one's academic discipline (only two faculty rated it as either "Useful" or "Marginal") with a mean of point five (0.5). As for the duplicated titles on Chinese studies, we still need more data before finalizing the cancellation decision because, as one faculty member points out, those titles might be used more by the faculty in Chinese studies, who were not included in this survey.

When rated "Essential" by the faculty within the same group, those titles might be considered as core journals. In this survey, only four titles were equally rated "Essential" by the entire faculty within the same group. They are *Bungaku, Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho, Kokubungaku kaishaku to kyozai no kenkyu*, and *Kokubungaku kenkyu* and all these titles belong to the disciplines in literature. If we include titles rated as "Important" in this category, some titles rated by the faculty in Group D, such as *Gekkan Nihongo, Gengo, Gengo kenkyu, Nihongogaku* and *Nihongo kyoiku*, might be considered as core journals, too. Nevertheless, when multiple

faculty members rated the title as either "Essential" or "Important," that title might be regarded as a primary title regardless of the mean.

Based upon this data analysis, the following criteria for shared collection responsibility might be considered:

A. Local Ownership
   1. Single Group Reviewing
      a. At least one faculty rates a 5 and more than 50% of respondents rate a 4 or 5, *or*
      b. Means are more than 2.5
   2. Multiple Group Reviewing
      a. At least two faculty rate a 5, *or*
      b. At least one faculty rates a 5 and more than 20% of respondents rate a 4 or 5, *or*
      c. Means are more than 1.5

B. Candidates for Cooperative Acquisition
   1. Both Single and Multiple Groups Reviewing
      a. Duplicated titles at the CRL and no faculty members rate a 4 or 5, *or*
      b. No one rates a 4 or 5
   2. Single Group Reviewing
      Means are below than 2.0
   3. Multiple Group Reviewing
      a. Means are below than 1.0, *or*
      b. Less than 15% of respondents rate a 4 or 5

To determine the primary journals for local ownership and candidates for cooperative acquisition, a combination of the above criteria might be used rather than a single element. Table 6 shows primary journals for local ownership, and titles appropriate for shared collection responsibility are shown in Table 7 in the

Appendices. Titles on Chinese studies are excluded from Table 7 because of insufficient data.

Conclusion

Overall, the current Ohio State East Asian Library Japanese serial collection in humanities basically reflects the needs of teaching faculty. In fact, their Japanese collection appears to be almost self-sufficient in terms of supporting the institutional curricula in Japanese studies as well as patrons' research needs, as low reliance on interlibrary loan indicates. As the frequency distribution in journal evaluation by the faculty reveals, many titles are rated as "Essential" or "Important" by at least one faculty member or have means higher than 2.5 for single group rating and higher than 1.5 for multiple groups reviewing. However, 35 titles are rated neither a 4 nor 5 and means are lower than 2.0 for single group reviewing and 1.0 for multiple groups reviewing. Furthermore, most of these titles were not even recognized by the respondents. These titles might be considered as the subject for cooperative acquisition.

Many of the candidates in Table 7 are in specific areas, such as information science as well as institutional publications (e.g., *kiyo*, *kenkyu*, *ronshu*, and *gakkai-ho*). Especially, academic serials published in higher education institutions, a majority of the faculty members rated these as "Do Not Know," while a few faculty rated them as "Useful." In fact, a couple of respondents stated that there were many titles in the survey that are unfamiliar to them, and they requested a list of those "esoteric" titles with more bibliographic information. If the faculty had known whether such titles were useful, they might have used the materials. To use the limited resources more effectively, the Library might need to advertise their holding titles to the public, especially to their major patrons, both faculty and graduate students.

Again, this survey has excluded circulation data analysis due to the Library's current transition to a more integrated automation system called INNOPAC. After Ohio State has completed implementing this system (expected by July, 1994), integrating data on circulation records as well as interlibrary loan transactions will reflect more accurate data for use studies. Before finalizing decisions regarding discontinuing titles, it would be necessary to consult with circulation data on these titles, to contact the non-respondents (three faculty members in Group A and C), and to gather information from students on their use of the titles. In addition, to succeed with this shared acquisition project, receiving "faculty acquiescence" (Perkins, 1990, 134) by submitting a list of discontinuing titles might also help smooth implementation.

Currently, Ohio State is discussing the possibility of a 10% cut in library acquisitions from the new academic year (September, 1994). If the Library has decided on this purchasing cut, the East Asian Library might be forced to review their titles for the first time. The results of this survey may suggest some insight in their decision making for the future cancellation project.

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V. Appendices

Table 1: Duplicated Titles at Center for Research Libraries

		OSU Call Number	CRL Call Number
1.	Chugoku bungaku-ho (Semiannual)	PL2250C45	CRL01554554
2.	Chugoku bungaku kenkyu (Quarterly)	YJEAS 8613916	CRL07625079
3.	Chuo koron (Monthly)	AP95J2C5	CRL13131654
4.	Chusei bungaku (Annual)	PL726.3C47	CRL03136997
5.	Geibun kenkyu (Annual)	AS552G34	CRL10979511
6.	Hitotsubashi ronso (Monthly)	H1H57	CRL02539072
7.	Jimbun kenkyu (Monthly)	AS551J5	CRL01645996
8.	Minzokugaku kenkyu (Quarterly)	GN1M355	CRL01758325
9.	Nagoya Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo (Annual)	LZ67N3	CRL06048015
10.	Nihon Gakushiin kiyo (Semiannual)	AS552N5	CRL01754196
11.	Shakaigaku hyoron (Quarterly)	HM7S48	CRL01765429
12.	Shakaikagaku kenkyu (Bimonthly)	H8J3S53	CRL01765427
13.	Shigaku zasshi (Monthly)	D1S48	CRL10715643
14.	Tohogaku (Semiannual)	DS1T58	CRL01714204

Table 2: Titles Lent through Interlibrary Loan

1. Bungei gengo kenkyu: gengo-hen/Tsukuba Daigaku Bungei Gengogaku-kei (PN 9B92, OCLC: 4403343)
   -- requested on 10-9-91 by Weber State University (1986, p. 1-11)

2. Chugoku, shakai to bunka (PL 1006T6272, OCLC: 14939570)
   -- requested on 10-24-91 by Loyola University of Chicago (two articles in vol. 3, 1988)

3. Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho (PL 700K6, OCLC: 1755214)
   -- requested on 6-9-92 by Northeast Missouri State University (no. 8, August 1987, p. 6-23)

4. Onsei Gakkai kaiho (PL 541A105, OCLC: 1761264)
   -- requested on 7-17-91 by University of Colorado (no. 186, 1987, p. 29-32)

5. Toho shukyo (BL 1899T64, OCLC: 3045564)
   -- requested on 10-22-91 by University of Pittsburgh(vol. 64, 1984, p. 48-64)

Table 3: Titles Borrowed through Interlibrary Loan

1. Bessatsu rekishi tokuhon
   (Summer, p. 146-183, 1985) -- requested by an external patron on 11-8-91, 2-24-92 and 4-2-92

2. Ajia kenkyu
   (July, 1984) -- requested the same external patron for the first time on 4-13-92, but again requested by the same person on different days, 4-27-92, 5-4-92 for the same article in the same volume

3. Eibungaku kenkyu
   (1988, p. 71-86) -- requested by a graduate student on 3-17-92

4. Seiyo kotengaku kenkyu (ISSN: 0447-9114)
   (vol. 37, 1989, p. 78-90) -- requested by a faculty not in the Guide on 2-27-92

5. Sekai
   (no. 329, April, 1973, p.230-238) -- requested by a graduate student for the first time on 2-13-91, then again by the same person on 1-29-92

6. Taiyo
   (Yo no mita Akiyama Sameyuki, March 1918, p. 136-141) -- requested by the same external patron on 10-28-91

7. Toyo Bunka Kenkyujo kiyo
   (vol. 85, 1981) -- requested on 7-26-91 by a faculty not in the Guide

8. Tsukuba English Studies
   (1982, p. 41-67) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 4-24-92

9. Gengo Bunkabu kiyo/ Hokkaido Daigaku Gengo Bunkabu (OCLC 9652813: Language and Culture)
   (1989, p. 143-149) -- requested by a faculty not in the Guide on 7-16-91

10. Gunji shigaku
    (altogether 32 different request cards by the same external patron) -- requested on various days (11-4-91, 1-23-92, 2-14-92, 3-13-92, and 5-12-92)

11. Jiyu (OCLC: 4008684; CRL: 12741254)
    (vol. 2, January, 1969) -- requested by the same external patron for the first time on 11-7-91, then again requested on 2-14-92 by the same person
    (vol. 7, no. 7, 1965; vol. 11, 1969) -- requested by the same external patron on 2-24-92

12. Chugoku koten kenkyu (OCLC: 15545101)
    (vol. 22, no. 4, June 1977, altogether 6 cards) -- requested by a faculty in the Guide on 2-21-92

13. Chuo koron (OCLC: 13131654)
    (1918, August, 1965, October, 1969) -- requested three different articles by the same external patron on 10-28-91

14. Ooita Daigaku Gakugei Gakubu kenkyu kiyo (CRL: 10769124; DLC: 19639839)
    (vol. 5, March 1956) -- requested by the same graduate student in EALL on different days for different articles on 4-28-91 and vol. 6, February, 1957) on 5-7-92 in the same title

15. Otaru Shoka Daigaku jimbun kenkyu (The Review of Liberal Arts)
(vol. 69, 1985, p. 99-120) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 4-24-92

16. JALT Journal (OCLC: 10023894)
(vol. 9, no. 1, 1987, p.17-34)
(vol. 11, no. 2, 1989, p.167-192)
(vol. 9, no. 2, 1988, p. 158-167) three different articles: by a graduate student in EALL on 6-26-92

17. Kaigun
(Nov, 1915; Oct, 1915, April, 1915; August, 1915) altogether 13 requests by the same external patron on different days, 3-13-92 (4), 1-23-92 (4), 11-4-91 (1), 2-10-92 (1), 5-12-92 (3)

18. Kaikauko no hyoron
(vol. 4, 1966) -- requested for the same article by the same external patron on different days (2-14-92, 2-24-92, 4-2-92)

19. Kaizo (OCLC: 10673348)
(March, 1931) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 2-21-92

20. Kikan geijyutsu (OCLC: 4106320)
(no. 10, July 1969) -- requested by the same external patron on 2-14-92

21. Kokubo (OCLC: 20845510)
(vol. 10, November, 196?, p.66-82) -- requested by the same external patron on 1-23-92

22. Kokubungaku / Kansai Daigaku Kokubun Gakkai (OCLC: 6836766)
(vol,? no.?, 1973) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 4-3-92

23. Kokugo kokubun (OCLC: 1797007)
(vol. 22, no. 7, 1953, p.482-497; p. 791-806) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 12-6-91

24. Kokugo to kokubungaku
(vol. 15, no. 4, 1938) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 12-6-91

25. Kokusai seiji (OCLC: 4157635)
(vol. ?, no. 19, April, 1962) -- requested by the same external patron on 2-19-92

26. Koten bungaku kaishaku to kansho
(vol.?, no. 265, June 1958, p.52-64) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 9-30-91

27. Kyoiku jiron (OCLC: 7427098)
(vol. 49) -- requested on 10-22-91 by a graduate student

28. Nihon bungaku (ISSN: 0386-9903)
(2 articles: vol. 11, no. 3, 1962; vol. 11, no. 7, 1962) -- requested by a graduate student in EALL on 6-18-92

Table 4: List of Faculty in Japanese Studies

The 22 faculty are divided into four groups in accordance with their specialization: (A) History of Art, Comparative Studies, Anthropology, and Modern Japanese History, (B) Business History, Political Science, and Economics, (C) Japanese Literature, and (D) Japanese Linguistics. The faculty member from Educational Studies with specialty in Second Language Acquisition and Teaching is included in the Japanese Linguistics group in East Asian, and one East Asian faculty with a speciality in both Literature and Linguistics is grouped in Linguistics because his major contributions in the program are in linguistics.

Group A:

Faculty # 1	History of Art (Buddhist History, Buddhist Iconology)
Faculty # 2	History of Art (Art of China and Japan, Art Criticism)
Faculty # 3	Comparative Studies (Japanese Philosophy & Religion)
Faculty # 4	Anthropology (Economic Development and Cultural Change,
Business and	Social Organization)
Faculty # 5	History (Modern Japanese History, History of Science) -- did not respond to survey

Group B:

Faculty # 6	History (American and Japanese Business History) -- did not review; not fluent in Japanese
Faculty # 7	Political Science (Japanese Policies, Policy-making)
Faculty # 8	Economics (Japanese and U.S. Labor Market)
Faculty # 9	Economics (Systems Theory, Social and Economic Development)
Faculty # 10	Economics (Applied Microeconomic Theory, Industrial Organization)

Group C:

Faculty # 11	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature)
Faculty # 12	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature) -- refused to review titles
Faculty # 13	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature)
Faculty # 14	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature) -- did not respond to survey
Faculty # 15	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature)
Faculty # 16	East Asian L & L (Japanese Literature)

Group D:

Faculty # 17	Educational Studies (Second Language Acquisition and Teaching)
Faculty # 18	East Asian L & L (Japanese Linguistics)
Faculty # 19	East Asian L & L (Japanese Linguistics)
Faculty # 20	East Asian L & L (Japanese Linguistics)
Faculty # 21	East Asian L & L (Literature & Linguistics)
Faculty # 22	East Asian L & L (Japanese Linguistics)

Table 5: Frequency Dispersions of Faculty Journal Evaluation

5: **Essential** for instruction and/or basic research in your academic discipline.
4: **Important** but less related to existing instruction and/or basic research in your discipline.
3: **Useful** but not central to instruction and/or basic research in your discipline.
2: **Marginal** to instruction and/or basic research or infrequently consulted in your discipline.
1: **Not Related** to instruction and/or basic research or never consulted in your discipline.
0: **Do Not Know** this title.

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
AJALT	DD		DD	D		D	3.0	33
Ajia Afurika gengo bunka kenkyu	D			DD		DDD	1.5	17
Amerika, Kanada juichi daigaku rengo Nihon Kenkyu Senta kiyo	D	D	DD	BD		BBBD	1.9	20
Araragi			C	C		C	1.7	0
Axis				A		AA	0.7	0
Bijutsu kenkyu	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Bijutsushi	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Bijutsushi kenkyu	A	A	A	A			3.5	50
Bukkyo Daigaku kenkyu kiyo	AA	A	A				4.2	75
Bukkyo geijutsu	AAA		A				4.5	75
Bukkyoshi kenkyu	AA	AA					4.5	100
Bungaku	CCCC						5.0	100
Bungakkai	CCC	C					4.7	100
Bungaku gogaku	CD	CD	D	CD	D	D	2.7	44
Bungei	CC	A	AAC				3.8	50
Bungei gengo kenkyu: bungei hen	C	C	C				4.0	66
Bungei gengo kenkyu: gengo hen	D	DD	D	D		D	3.0	50
Bungei shinju	ACCC	BBDD	AC	BD	BDDD	A	2.9	47
Bunka	AD		ACCCD	D		ADDD	2.2	12
Buraku	A				ABBB	AB	1.3	14
Buraku mondai kenkyu	A				ABBB	AB	1.3	14
Chihoshi kenkyu		A				AA	1.3	33
Chugoku bungakuho (CRL)				C		CCDDDDD	0.2	0

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Chugoku bungaku kenkyu (CRL)			C			CCDDDDD	0.4	0
Chugokugogaku			DD	D		DDD	1.3	0
Chugoku koten kenkyu		C		D		CCDDDD	0.7	12
Chugoku, shakai to bunka			B	B		BB	1.2	0
Chuo koron (CRL)	CC	BBD	BCD	CD	BDDD		2.8	36
Chusei bungaku (CRL)	CC	C	C				4.2	75
Cosmica			D		B	BBBDDDDD	0.4	0
Daigaku ronshu			A	B	A	ABBB	0.8	0
Daigaku toshokan kenkyu					B	BBB	0.2	0
Dokkyo Daigaku Doitsugaku kenkyu			D			DDDDD	0.5	0
Dokkyo Daigaku Eigo kenkyu	D					DDDDD	0.8	17
Dokusho yoron chosa		B		B		BB	1.5	25
Eibei bungaku: the Rikkyo review			C	CC			1.7	0
Eigo kyoiku	D	D	D	D	D	D	2.5	33
Gakujutsu geppo			BD	D	DD	BBBDD	1.0	0
Geibun kenkyu (CRL)	C		DD	CD		CDDD	1.7	11
Geijutsu shincho	AC		AC	AC			3.3	33
Geino	C		AC			AAC	1.8	17
Geinoshi kenkyu	CC		C	A		AAC	2.1	28
Gekkan Nihongo	DDD	DD	D				4.3	83
Gendaishi techo		C		CC			2.7	33
Gengo	DDDD	DD					4.7	100
Gengo kenkyu	DD	DDDD					4.3	100
Gunzo	C		D	BCCD	BDD	BBDD	1.5	8
Haiku bungakukan kiyo			CC	C			2.7	0
Haiku kenkyu			CC	C			2.7	0
Han [Kan]	C			C	BCDD	BBBCDDD	0.8	8
Heiwa kenkyu			AB		A	ABBB	1.0	0
Hikaku bungaku	CC	C					4.7	100
Hikaku bunka	AC	AB	CCD	D		ABBBDDDD	1.8	25
Hikaku bunmei	AC	B	ACD	D		ABBBCDDDD	1.6	19
Hitotsubashi ronso (CRL)			BB		B	B	1.7	0
Honyaku no sekai	C		CCD		DDD	DD	1.9	11
ILT nyusu	D					DDDDD	0.8	17
Indogaku Bukkyogaku kenkyu	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Jimbun chiri		A		A		A	2.0	33
Jimbun kenkyu (CRL)			CCD	D	C	DDDD	1.3	0

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Jinzai kyoiku	B		BD		D	BBDDDD	1.2	10
Joho kanri			BB			BB	1.5	0
Joho shori			B	B		BB	1.2	0
Joho no kagaku to gijutsu		B	B			BB	1.7	25
Kaishaku	CCC			C			4.2	75
Kansai Daigaku Tozai Gakujutsu Kenkyujo kiyo			BD	ABC	D	AABBCCDDDD	0.8	0
Kanze	C			ACC		AA	1.8	17
Keiryo kokugogaku	D			D	BD	BBBDDD	0.9	10
Kenkyu nempo (Takushoku Daigaku)			D	D	B	BBBDDDD	0.6	0
Kenkyu nempo (Tohoku Daigaku)		C		C		C	2.0	33
Kenkyu ronso (Kyoto Gaikokugo Daigaku)		D	CC	D		CDDDD	1.3	11
Kindai bungaku kenkyu	CC		C				4.3	66
Kinko sosho: shigaku bijutsushi ronbunshu			A	A		AA	1.2	0
Kodai			AA			A	2.0	0
Kodai bungaku	C	C	C				4.0	66
Kokka	AA		ACC			AC	2.7	28
Kokogaku zasshi	A	A	AA				3.7	50
Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho	CCCC						5.0	100
Kokubungaku kaishaku to kyozai no kenkyu	CCCC						5.0	100
Kokubungaku kenkyu	CCC						5.0	100
Kokugakuin zasshi	C	CD	CD	D		DDD	2.3	33
Kokugogaku	DDD	D		D		D	3.5	67
Kokugo kenkyu	CD	CDD		CD		DD	2.9	55
Kokugo kokubun	CD	CDDD	C		D	D	3.3	67
Kokugo to kokubungaku	CCCCD	DDD		D		D	3.9	80
Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyujo nempo	CDD	CD	CD		D	D	3.3	55
Kokusai Koryu		B	DD	D	DD	BBBD	1.4	10
Kyoto Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo		D		D	D	DDD	1.2	17
Kyoto Kyoiku Daigaku kiyo		D				DDDDD	0.7	17
Kyoto Gaikokugo Daigaku kenkyu ronso		D		DD		DDD	1.3	17
Manyo		C	DD		DD	CCDD	1.3	11
Mikkyo bunka	A	A	A				4.0	66
Minzokugaku kenkyu (CRL)	A		AD	D	DD	ADD	1.7	11
Mita bungaku	C	C		C			3.7	66
Miyazaki Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo: geino		C		C		C	2.0	33
Miyazaki Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo: jimbun kagaku		D				DDDD	0.8	20
Nagoya Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo (CRL)	D			BBD	D	BBDDD	1.2	10

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Nanto Bukkyo		A	A			A	2.3	33
Nanto shigaku			A			AA	1.0	0
Nichibunken	AABC	D	CC	BD	D	ABBDDD	2.2	31
Nihon bijutsu kogei			AA	AA			2.5	0
Nihon bungaku	CC		C				4.3	66
Nihon bungei kenkyu	C		CC				3.7	33
Nihon bunka kenkyujo kenkyu hokoku	C	BCD	C		B	BBDDDDD	1.6	31
Nihon Chugoku Gakkaiho				B		BBBDDDDD	0.2	0
Nihongaku	A	C	ABCD			ABBBCDDDDD	1.3	12
Nihon gakuho	A		ABCCCD			ABBBDDDDD	1.4	6
Nihon Gakushiin kiyo (CRL)			D	C		CCDDDDD	0.5	0
Nihongogaku	DDDD	D		D			4.3	83
Nihongo janaru	DDD	D		D	D		3.7	67
Nihongo kyoiku	DDD	DD		D			4.2	83
Nihon kayo kenkyu	C	C	C	C			3.5	50
Nihon kenkyu	AABC		CCDD	D		ABBBDDD	2.1	25
Nihon kosho tsushin		C	CC	B		BBB	1.7	14
Nihon no bijutsu	A		AACCC				3.3	17
Nihon rekishi	C	C	AAACC				3.4	28
Nihonshi kenkyu		CC	AAACC				3.3	28
Nisho-Gakusha Daigaku ronshu		D	C			CCDDDDD	0.8	11
Nisho-Gakusha Daigaku Toyogaku Kenkyujo shukan			ACD	B		AABBBCCDDDDD	0.7	0
Okinawa bunka kenkyu		A	D	CCCD	ABD	ABBBDDD	1.1	6
Onsei Gakkai kaiho		D	D	D	D	DD	1.7	17
Osaka Daigaku Bungakubu kiyo		D	CC	D	DD	CDD	1.5	11
Osaka Daigaku Ningen Kagakubu kiyo		BD	A	AD	B	ABBDDDD	1.2	15
Osaka Kyoiku Daigaku kiyo: V kyoka kyoiku		D			D	DDDD	0.8	17
Rekishigaku kenkyu			AA	A			2.7	0
Rekishi hyoron			AAA				3.0	0
Renga haikai kenkyu		C	C	C			3.0	33
Rinkeeji				B		BBB	0.5	0
Riso	A	A	BB			ABB	2.1	28
Ryukyu Daigaku bungaku gogaku ronshu	C	D		CD	C	DDDD	1.5	22
Ryukyu Daigaku Bunri Gakubu kiyo: jimbun-hen		D	A	BC	C	AABBBCDDDDD	0.7	6
Ryukyu Daigaku Bunri Gakubu kiyo: shakai-hen			A	B		AABBB	0.7	0
Ryukyu Daigaku Hobun Gakubu kiyo, kokubungaku ronshu			C	C	C		2.0	0
Ryukyu Daigaku Hobun Gakubu kiyo, shigaku chirigaku-hen			A			AA	1.0	0

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Ryukyu Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo		D				DDDDD	0.7	17
Ryukyu Daigaku tetsugaku ronshu		A	A			A	2.3	33
Saitama Daigaku kiyo: jimbun kagaku-hen		D	AA	BCD	BC	ABBCDDDD	1.1	6
Sanko shoshi kenkyu					B	BBB	0.2	0
Sekai		ABB	AB		B	A	2.7	43
Sekai no naka no Nihon	D	B	B			BBDDDDD	1.2	20
Shakaigaku hyoron (CRL)	B	ABB		A		AB	2.7	57
Shakaigaku nenshi		B	B	B	A	AB	1.7	17
Shakaikagaku kenkyu (CRL)	B	AB		B	A	AB	2.3	43
Shakaikagaku tokyu		AB	B	AB		AB	2.1	28
Shicho			A			AA	1.0	0
Shigaku (magazine for poetic studies)		C	CC				3.3	33
Shigaku (historical science)				A	A	A	1.0	0
Shigaku kenkyu			A			AA	1.0	0
Shigaku zasshi (CRL)			AA			A	2.0	0
Shikan			A			AA	1.0	0
Shikyo kenkyu			ACC			AAC	1.5	0
Shincho	C	B	BCCDD	D	BDD	BD	2.2	15
Shin-matsu shosetsu		C				CC	1.3	33
Shin Nihon bungaku		CC		C			3.3	66
Shin Okinawa bungaku				CCC			2.0	0
Shintoshi kenkyu	A	A		A		A	2.7	50
Shinto shukyo	A	A	A			A	3.0	50
Shirin			A			AA	1.0	0
Shiso	AA	BB	B		B	A	3.1	57
Shiso no kagaku	C	A	ABBDD	C	DD	ABBCDD	1.7	12
Shosai no mado		B	ACD		BDD	AABBCCDDD	1.0	6
Shukyo kenkyu	AA	A					4.7	100
Shuppan nyusu		B				BBB	1.0	25
Tanka kenkyu			CCC				3.0	0
Tenri Daigaku gakuho			D	BD	DD	BBBDD	0.9	0
Tezukayama Daigaku kiyo			C	C		C	1.7	0
Tohogaku (CRL)	AC	C	AAC	B		BBBC	2.3	27
Toho gakuho	A	C	AACC	B		BBB	2.3	20
Toho shukyo	AA	A					4.7	100
Tohoku Daigaku Bungakubu kenkyu nempo	C	D	C	D	D	CDDD	1.7	22
Tokyo Kogyo Daigaku jimbun ronso		CD		CD	D	CDDD	1.4	22

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Tosho	C		BCCD		DDD	BBBDD	1.5	8
Toshokan Gakkai nempo			B			BBB	0.7	0
Toshokan Joho Daigaku kenkyu hokoku				B		BBB	0.5	0
Toshokan-kai				B		BBB	0.5	0
Toyo gakuho	AA	C	ABBCC			BB	2.9	30
Toyoshi kenkyu	A		A	A			3.3	33
U.P. [University Press]	B	AB		BB		AA	2.4	43
Utsunomiya Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu kiyo		D		D		DDDD	1.0	17
Utsunomiya Daigaku Kyoyobu kenkyu hokoku		AD		D		AADDDD	1.1	22
Waga kuni joho shori no genjo				B	B	BB	0.7	0
Waka bungaku kenkyu		C	CC				3.3	33
Waseda Daigakushi kiyo			A		A	A	1.3	0
Waseda Daigaku Toshokan kiyo			B	B		BB	1.2	0
Waseda jimbun shizen kagaku kenkyu		AD	B	ABDD	D	ABBDD	1.5	15
Waseda shakai kagaku kenkyu		A	B	B		AABB	1.3	14
Yasei jidai			BD	BC	DD	BBCCDDD	0.9	0
Yaso				C		CC	0.7	0
Yokohama Kokuritsu Daigaku jimbun kiyo: gogaku, bungaku		D	CC	CDDD		DD	2.0	11
Yuriika	C		C			C	2.7	33
Zen bunka	A	AC	AAC		C		3.3	43

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% colum indicates the rating percentage of 4 or 5
Titles duplicated at Center for Research Libraries are indicated as (CRL)

Table 6: Titles for Local Ownership

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
AJALT	DD		DD	D		D	3.0	33
Amerika, Kanada juichi daigaku rengo Nihon Kenkyu Senta kiyo	D	D	DD	BD		BBBD	1.9	20
Bijutsu kenkyu	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Bijutsushi	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Bijutsushi kenkyu	A	A	A	A			3.5	50
Bukkyo Daigaku kenkyu kiyo	AA	A	A				4.2	75
Bukkyo geijutsu	AAA		A				4.5	75
Bukkyoshi kenkyu	AA	AA					4.5	100
Bungaku	CCCC						5.0	100
Bungakkai	CCC	C					4.7	100
Bungaku gogaku	CD	CD	D	CD	D	D	2.7	44
Bungei	CC	A	AAC				3.8	50
Bungei gengo kenkyu: bungei hen	C	C	C				4.0	66
Bungei gengo kenkyu: gengo hen	D	DD	D	D		D	3.0	50
Bungei shinju	ACCC	BBDD	AC	BD	BDDD	A	2.9	47
Bunka	AD		ACCCD	D		ADDD	2.2	12
Chuo koron (CRL)	CC	BBD	BCD	CD	BDDD		2.8	36
Chusei bungaku (CRL)	CC	C	C				4.2	75
Eigo kyoiku	D	D	D	D	D	D	2.5	33
Geibun kenkyu (CRL)	C		DD	CD		CDDD	1.7	11
Geijutsu shincho	AC		AC	AC			3.3	33
Geino	C		AC			AAC	1.8	17
Geinoshi kenkyu	CC		C	A		AAC	2.1	28
Gekkan Nihongo	DDD	DD	D				4.3	83
Gendaishi techo		C		CC			2.7	33
Gengo	DDDD	DD					4.7	100
Gengo kenkyu	DD	DDDD					4.3	100
Gunzo	C		D	BCCD	BDD	BBDD	1.5	8
Hikaku bungaku	CC	C					4.7	100
Hikaku bunka	AC	AB	CCD	D		ABBBDDDD	1.8	25
Hikaku bunmei	AC	B	ACD	D		ABBBCDDDD	1.6	19
Honyaku no sekai	C		CCD		DDD	DD	1.9	11
Indogaku Bukkyogaku kenkyu	AA		A	A			3.7	50
Kaishaku	CCC			C			4.2	75

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Kanze	C			ACC		AA	1.8	17
Kindai bungaku kenkyu	CC		C				4.3	66
Kodai bungaku	C	C	C				4.0	66
Kokka	AA		ACC			AC	2.7	28
Kokogaku zasshi	A	A	AA				3.7	50
Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho	CCCC						5.0	100
Kokubungaku kaishaku to kyozai no kenkyu	CCCC						5.0	100
Kokubungaku kenkyu	CCC						5.0	100
Kokugakuin zasshi	C	CD	CD	D		DDD	2.3	33
Kokugogaku	DDD	D		D		D	3.5	67
Kokugo kenkyu	CD	CDD		CD		DD	2.9	55
Kokugo kokubun	CD	CDDD	C		D	D	3.3	67
Kokugo to kokubungaku	CCCCD	DDD		D		D	3.9	80
Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyujo nempo	CDD	CD	CD		D	D	3.3	55
Mikkyo bunka	A	A	A				4.0	66
Minzokugaku kenkyu (CRL)	A		AD	D	DD	ADD	1.7	11
Mita bungaku	C	C		C			3.7	66
Nichibunken	AABC	D	CC	BD	D	ABBDDD	2.2	31
Nihon bungaku	CC		C				4.3	66
Nihon bungei kenkyu	C		CC				3.7	33
Nihon bunka kenkyujo kenkyu hokoku	C	BCD	C		B	BBDDDDD	1.6	31
Nihongaku	A	C	ABCD			ABBBCDDDDD	1.3	12
Nihon gakuho	A		ABCCCD			ABBBDDDDD	1.4	6
Nihongogaku	DDDD	D		D			4.3	83
Nihongo janaru	DDD	D		D	D		3.7	67
Nihongo kyoiku	DDD	DD		D			4.2	83
Nihon kayo kenkyu	C	C	C	C			3.5	50
Nihon kenkyu	AABC		CCDD	D		ABBBDDD	2.1	25
Nihon kosho tsushin		C	CC	B		BBB	1.7	14
Nihon no bijutsu	A		AACCC				3.3	17
Nihon rekishi	C	C	AAACC				3.4	28
Nihonshi kenkyu		CC	AAACC				3.3	28
Osaka Daigaku Bungakubu kiyo		D	CC	D	DD	CDD	1.5	11
Renga haikai kenkyu		C	C	C			3.0	33
Riso	A	A	BB			ABB	2.1	28
Ryukyu Daigaku bungaku gogaku ronshu	C	D		CD	C	DDDD	1.5	22
Sekai		ABB	AB		B	A	2.7	43
Sekai no naka no Nihon	D	B	B			BBDDDDD	1.2	20

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Shakaigaku hyoron (CRL)	B	ABB		A		AB	2.7	57
Shakaigaku nenshi		B	B	B	A	AB	1.7	17
Shakaikagaku kenkyu (CRL)	B	AB		B	A	AB	2.3	43
Shakaikagaku tokyu		AB	B	AB		AB	2.1	28
Shigaku (magazine for poetic studies)		C	CC				3.3	33
Shikyo kenkyu			ACC			AAC	1.5	0
Shincho	C	B	BCCDD	D	BDD	BD	2.2	15
Shin Nihon bungaku		CC		C			3.3	66
Shintoshi kenkyu	A	A		A		A	2.7	50
Shinto shukyo	A	A	A			A	3.0	50
Shiso	AA	BB	B		B	A	3.1	57
Shiso no kagaku	C	A	ABBDD	C	DD	ABBCDD	1.7	12
Shukyo kenkyu	AA	A					4.7	100
Tohogaku (CRL)	AC	C	AAC	B		BBBC	2.3	27
Toho gakuho	A	C	AACC	B		BBB	2.3	20
Toho shukyo	AA	A					4.7	100
Tohoku Daigaku Bungakubu kenkyu nempo	C	D	C	D	D	CDDD	1.7	22
Tosho	C		BCCD		DDD	BBBDD	1.5	8
Toyo gakuho	AA	C	ABBCC			BB	2.9	30
Toyoshi kenkyu	A		A	A			3.3	33
U.P. [University Press]	B	AB		BB		AA	2.4	43
Waka bungaku kenkyu		C	CC				3.3	33
Waseda jimbun shizen kagaku kenkyu		AD	B	ABDD	D	ABBDD	1.5	15
Yuriika	C		C			C	2.7	33
Zen bunka	A	AC	AAC		C		3.3	43

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Table 7: Candidates for Cooperative Acquisition

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Araragi			C	C		C	1.7	0
Axis				A		AA	0.7	0
Cosmica			D		B	BBBDDDDD	0.4	0
Daigaku ronshu			A	B	A	ABBB	0.8	0
Daigaku toshokan kenkyu					B	BBB	0.2	0
Dokkyo Daigaku Doitsugaku kenkyu			D			DDDDD	0.5	0
Eibei bungaku: the Rikkyo review			C	CC			1.7	0
Hitotsubashi ronso (CRL)			BB		B	B	1.7	0
Jimbun kenkyu (CRL)			CCD	D	C	DDDD	1.3	0
Joho kanri			BB			BB	1.5	0
Joho shori			B	B		BB	1.2	0
Kansai Daigaku Tozai Gakujutsu Kenkyujo kiyo			BD	ABC	D	AABBCCDDDD	0.8	0
Kenkyu nempo (Takushoku Daigaku)			D	D	B	BBBDDDD	0.6	0
Kinko sosho: shigaku bijutsushi ronbunshu			A	A		AA	1.2	0
Nanto shigaku			A			AA	1.0	0
Nihon Gakushiin kiyo (CRL)			D	C		CCDDDDD	0.5	0
Nisho-Gakusha Daigaku Toyogaku Kenkyujo shukan			ACD	B		AABBBCCDDDDD	0.7	0
Rinkeeji				B		BBB	0.5	0
Ryukyu Daigaku Bunri Gakubu kiyo: shakai-hen			A	B		AABBB	0.7	0
Ryukyu Daigaku Hobun Gakubu kiyo, shigaku chirigaku-hen			A			AA	1.0	0
Sanko shoshi kenkyu					B	BBB	0.2	0
Shicho			A			AA	1.0	0
Shigaku (historical science)				A	A	A	1.0	0
Shigaku kenkyu			A			AA	1.0	0
Shikan			A			AA	1.0	0
Shirin			A			AA	1.0	0
Tenri Daigaku gakuho			D	BD	DD	BBBDD	0.9	0
Tezukayama Daigaku kiyo			C	C		C	1.7	0
Toshokan Gakkai nempo			B			BBB	0.7	0
Toshokan Joho Daigaku kenkyu hokoku				B		BBB	0.5	0
Toshokan-kai				B		BBB	0.5	0
Waga kuni joho shori no genjo				B	B	BB	0.7	0
Waseda Daigakushi kiyo			A		A	A	1.3	0

	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	%
Waseda Daigaku Toshokan kiyo			B	B		BB	1.2	0
Yasei jidai			BD	BC	DD	BBCCDDD	0.9	0

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% colum indicates the rating percentage of 4 or 5
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